ultimately sold for 10*l.*, have fallen into good hands. They have been 'skilfully restored by our townsman, Mr. Stokes, and erected in the chancel of St. Stephen's Church, Snenton,' for the use of the choir. They were replaced at St. Mary's by the flimsy deal pews that now fill the chancel.——The contracts for building the new church at the Bank Top, Darlington, have been entered into, and we believe the works will be proceeded with without delay. The contractors for the stonework are Messrs. Anderson, of Richmond; for the woodwork, Mr. Robert Elwin, of Darlington; and for the plumber's work, Mr. William Russell, of the same place.——The erection of the new church of All Saints, Monkwearmouth, is about to be promoted by the profits expected from a local 'bazaar of useful and ornamental needlework,' connected with which commendable project we observe the signature of 'Emma Kennicott, secretary,' appended to a business-like advertisement of time, place, &c.——There is a report, says the *Albion*, that her Majesty will visit Ireland this month and preside at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Queen's College, Belfast; but the condition of Ireland and her Majesty's arrangements render this very unlikely.

NOTES ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The public works department at Paris has just published a statement relative to the works executed in monuments and public edifices during 1846, from which it appears that the credits opened were 9,942,931f. 80c.; the sum disbursed was less by 4,878,209f. 45c. The works of the Abbey of St. Denis are very far from being terminated. The Palace of the Institute will be finished in 1847. The Sainte Chapelle will require new credits. The projected works in the Chamber of Peers will only be finished in 1849 or 1850. The Ecole des Mines will require new credits. At the Ecole Royale des Beaux Arts only the masonry of the amphitheatre of anatomy has been done. The extensive works at the Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève will be terminated in 1850. The repairs of the palace of the Chamber of Deputies will be concluded this year. Various other Government offices and other works are in progress towards completion between this time and 1850.——The inauguration of the statue of Frederick the Great at Breslau, took place on the 27th ultimo, in presence of the King and Prince of Prussia.——A Frankfort letter in the *Cologne Gazette* of the 6th repeats a rumour already in circulation, of the Emperor of Russia having offered to lend fifteen or even twenty millions of roubles to the King of Prussia, to enable him to promote the completion of the railway to the Baltic.——The foundation of the first German Catholic church ever built in Prussia has been laid at Leignitz, in Silesia.——The picturesque village of Lichtenberg, says a letter from Glarus, was devastated, by the bursting of an avalanche on 18th or 19th ultimo.——The Municipality of Hanover has just contracted a loan of 300,000 thalers (1,200,000f.) for building a new theatre which, it is said, is to surpass in magnificence most of those that exist in Germany.——A few days ago the first stone of the works of one of the gigantic steam-engines destined to drain the lake of Haarlem was laid.——The tower and steeple of the church of Nogent-le-Bernard (Sarthe) fell in some days ago with a horrible noise, and in their fall destroyed almost all the edifice. No one was injured. The church bell, though it fell upwards of 100 feet, sustained no damage.——We learn from Constantinople, that the palace being built by the Viceroy of Egypt, at Beycos, will be of the finest stone that can be procured, and adorned with 150 marble columns.

Sale of Property by Auction.—Caution.—In the case of Robinson *v.* Wall, the printed conditions of sale having stated that the property would be sold *without reserve*, which means that "no person will be employed to bid in behalf of the vendor for the purpose of keeping up the price," whereas an arrangement existed which would have prevented a sale under a certain amount; the Lord Chancellor has decided that the purchaser can not be called on to complete.

BUILDERS' TENDERS.

We continue to receive many statements of lamentable differences between tenders for work delivered by builders. One correspondent, who signs himself "A Surveyor," attributes the mistakes in many instances to errors in moneying alone.

We give below a few recently delivered tenders:—

London Orphan Asylum.—Tenders for alterations to the chapel, sundry repairs, and painting, whitewashing, &c. Mr. Arthur Ashpitel, Architect.

Jay	£861 0
Trego	800 0
Lawrence	780 0
Holland	746 0
Treharne	642 15
Barber	587 17

The quantities were taken out by Mr. Meakin.

For repairs to be done at No. 26, Frith-street, Soho, Mr. C. Foster, architect.

Simes and Son	£338 0
Woodcock and Son	320 0
Bodger	166 0
Lloyd	147 0
Brake	146 0
Bugg	140 0

Holborn and Finsbury Commission.—Bunhill-row, St. Luke's: length 1,370 feet.

Batterbury	£1,250 0
Yeoman	1,034 0
Ward	955 0
Jay	917 0
Dethick	911 0
Hill	873 0
H. Johnson	774 0

Cross-street and Wilderness-row: length 850 feet.

Thos. Ward	£722 0
Yeoman	697 0
Jay	644 0
Dethick	635 0
Batterbury	628 0
Hill	627 0
H. Johnson	574 0

LODGINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES IN GLASGOW.

"The Glasgow Association for establishing Lodging-houses for the Working Classes," has opened its experimental establishment. According to a Glasgow paper, the house, which has been fitted up for this purpose under the direction of Mr. James Wylson, architect, comprises four stories, thus affording facilities for accommodating separately the three classes of inmates, who in such places must be provided for, namely, single males, single females, and married couples, leaving the ground story to be appropriated to the dieting department. It has accordingly been thus arranged,—the three upper floors as dormitories according to this classification, and the ground floor as a day-room, divided by low partitions into corresponding compartments for the use of the lodgers during the day, and in which they may take their meals. For economy of space, the dormitories have been fitted up with two tiers of berths, after the manner of passengers' cabins on ship-board, excepting that the upper and lower berths are entered from opposite sides; thus, though rendering more standing room necessary, accomplishing the complete separation which is essential in houses of this description. Each berth is furnished with a seat, and is inclosed by a door, in order to secure the clothes and other property of the occupants; and each dormitory is provided with a water-closet, also a lavatory containing several wash-hand boxes, so that a small number may wash at one time. The kitchen and bar are combined, and are situated at one end of the ground story, separated only by a counter from the seated portion forming the day-room. Here are provided the means of furnishing plain wholesome meals; and advantage is taken of the draught in the furnace, which heats the coppers, for ventilating the dormitories above; this is effected by means of an upright shaft of tin tubing, which communicates with each floor, and leads into this furnace, so as to become mainly the source of its supply of air, while it is the medium by which the vitiated atmosphere of the several floors is drawn off downwards. In the present case the downward mode of ventilation happened to be the most available. Arrangements are being made for fitting up, in the rear of the premises, one bath for male and another for female lodgers.

THE VALUE OF DESIGN.

At the distribution of prizes in the Glasgow School of Design, on the 1st instant (Sheriff Alison in the chair), Sheriff Bell said, in the course of an excellent speech, that "a sum of no less than 5,000*l.* is annually paid by persons engaged in various pursuits in Glasgow to parties in France for designs; so that (he continued) there is not only a wide field of competition around us, but there is the fairest prospect of success in a worldly or mercantile point of view to the man or woman who devotes the requisite time and study to the acquisition of the arts of design. There is no fear of such persons failing to assume a respectable position in society and obtaining a decent income. This, of itself, is a consideration of very great importance to the pupils. Next session it is proposed to arrange a room in which visitors who cannot attend regularly as pupils shall be permitted to study at certain hours of the day. I have no doubt that calico printers and others would find it profitable to devote some hours a week to study; and the arrangement proposed will not interfere with those students who come daily, while its effect will be to open up something like a small British Museum of useful art in Glasgow, which may ultimately be of great consequence. I think we may, without the indulgence of vanity or enthusiasm, look forward to the time when there will be a distribution of prizes in greater number, and still more useful than such as we are now enabled to award. It is now upwards of four hundred years since a most remarkable competition in the arts of design took place in the city of Florence, when the magistrates of that city determined to have for their baptistery a splendidly sculptured gate, and with this view announced prizes in all the principal cities of Italy. Artists came forward from all parts of the country with their designs for competition, and at length the number was reduced to three. Again the princes and magistrates assembled from great distances, and there was a feeling prevalent that amongst the works exhibited would be found something that would deserve to last for ages. Ghiberti and Brunelleschi, encouraged by this, produced their immortal works. Brunelleschi, an old man, behaving with the philosophy of one who had already won his laurels, and knowing that Ghiberti was a young man of only twenty-three years, resigned the competition, and declared that he himself voted for Ghiberti. A panuel from this work of Ghiberti's is now on the walls, executed by one of our own pupils. Ghiberti devoted forty years of his life to these gates'; his labours have been the admiration of all the world, and Michael Angelo declared them worthy to be the gates of Paradise.

The Lord Provost said that Sheriff Bell had told them—what might well impress every one with the value of a school of design—that Glasgow merchants expended annually in France no less than 5,000*l.* per annum for their various establishments. He trusted that they would not much longer have to go there for designs to adorn their houses or their streets; but that out of the classes raised in this school, as well as from similar institutions throughout the kingdom, designs might yet be furnished worthy of our country. He was happy to see that her Majesty's Government were turning their attention to the encouragement of native art. He had noticed from the public prints, that a countryman of their own was to be employed in decorating the New Houses of Parliament, and who had recently obtained one of the prizes awarded by the Government. He meant Mr. Noel Paton, a gentleman who, like many of the pupils of the present institution, had been engaged in the mechanical arts. He begged to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Mc Manus and the other masters, for their meritorious exertions during the past year.

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